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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius. June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFOR. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between James Burns and J. H. Tharp is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All money due the firm is payable to James Burns, and all debts owed or contracted by the firm, will be paid by James Burns.

JAMES BURNS.
J. H. THARP.

Feb. 19, 1858.

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858.

THE LECOMPTON QUESTION.

Our readers are aware that the Senate Committee on Territories, to whom was referred the Message of the President accompanying the copy of the Lecompton Constitution communicated by him to that body, presented on Thursday week, three reports in relation to the subject, representing as many different classes of views between which the Committee was divided. The report made by Senator Green, of Missouri, presents the views of the majority of the Committee, of the Administration, and of the Democratic party generally; that submitted by Senators Collamer and Wade reflects the sentiment of the Republicans; while a third prepared by Senator Douglas represents his own individuality, and the anomalous ground which the Senator occupies, as a Democrat of suspected orthodoxy, excommunicated by the leading organs of his party, yet stoutly, affirming in the teeth of the President and the party, that his, not theirs, is the true democracy of the Kansas-Nebraska act and Cincinnati platform. We subjoin the more important portions of the majority report, which, after an extended historical review of the whole matter, commencing with the first acquisition of Kansas from France by the treaty of April 30th, 1803, and its subsequent erection into a Territory of the United States by act of Congress, May 30th, 1854, and closing with the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution on the 21st December, 1857, proceeds as follows:

Having thus given an historical account of the matter referred for their consideration, your committee will briefly reviw the whole subject, unembarrassed by details. They will look at the subject as it originated, as it has been for three years, and as it now is.

The population of our country four years ago, was principally confined by treaty and by law to the comparatively small region lying to the east of the river Mississippi. Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and part of Louisiana were found on the western bank. Also, on the extreme southern bank, Texas; and Minnesota on the northern. California and the settlements of Oregon were upon the Pacific coast; in the centre, New Mexico and Utah. The immense country lying between our scanty settlements upon the Pacific and western boundaries of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, may be said, in general terms, and with the above exceptions, to have been unoccupied. Guarded by the Indian non-intercourse act and by Indian treaties, and without territorial organization, the country was rendered, by statutory prohibition, an inaccessible solitude, which pioneer settlers might not legally disturb. Further extensions of settlement to the westward were thus arrested by law. The western border of three or four States was the western border of the United States until we reached the top of the Sierra Nevada, and looked down upon the long and narrow settlement upon the shores of the Pacific. The border States had become dissatisfied, and clamored for western expansion over the beautiful and fertile wilderness which, though extending for a continuous distance of a thousand miles, approaching within three hundred miles of the Mississippi, was abandoned by the government to the exclusive use of wild semi-civilized and vagrant Indian tribes. Unable longer to resist the demands of the West for the opening up to settlement of a country so contiguous, important and valuable, and which had been neglected so long as to become a just cause of reproach to the government, Congress, in 1854, took into its serious consideration the justice and policy of organizing it into Territories.

But two difficulties were in the way of an organization: one was the question of Indian occupancy—the other that of African slavery. The first was easily adjusted; the second was the subject of long, heated and angry discussion. More than one hundred speeches were delivered in Congress at that session upon the slavery question. At length the whole country lying west of Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, east of Utah, Oregon and Washington Territories, and north of the 37th and south of the 49th parallels of latitude, was organized into two Territories, and named Kansas and Nebraska.

The law organizing these Territories settled the slavery controversy, by providing that the people of them might form their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and to enable the people to do so without hindrance of any kind, there was inserted in the act a clause repealing all laws establishing, regulating or prohibiting slaveholding.

This settlement greatly pleased one party, and greatly displeased the other. The defeated anti-slavery party professed to believe that Congress had power and ought to exercise it, to exclude slave property from territory which had been acquired by the joint efforts and at the common expense of slaveholders and non-slaveholders.

The victorious democratic party believed that Congress had no such power under the Constitution, and that it would be inequitable to exercise it, if it had: and, also, that in this particular case, such an exercise of power would be a flagrant violation of the third article of the treaty with France, by which the country was acquired.

Immediately after the passage of the act, people living in Missouri, upon the borders of Kansas, being well acquainted with the country, poured into that territory in large numbers, and appropriated many of the most fertile, best watered and best timbered tracts. Many of these carried their slaves with them. On the other hand, prior to the final passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, but after its passage became evident, certain members of Congress formed a secret association, which ultimately became public, to incite and aid the emigration into Kansas of persons opposed to the existence of slavery, for the express purpose of so carrying out its provisions as to cause an exclusion of the slavery property of the Southern States from the Territory. This secret combination of politicians to perpetrate sectional injustice was promptly followed by public ones; and monies were collected in numerous places for the express purpose of aiding an effort to exclude Southern property from Kansas. This sectional and fanatical purpose was, in practice, generally coupled with some one or more schemes of money making of a highly speculative character. This effort very naturally provoked counter efforts, and violent controversies between the assalants and the assailed followed.

The creators of strife, as often is the case, were worsted. Of the voters on that occasion this may be said: Many were bad men. The scene was, if possible, as disgraceful as those which have been such a scandalous reproach to the large cities of the Atlantic and Pacific States in violently contested elections.

Immediately after the very first election many of the voters belonging to each of the contending parties and among them the defeated candidate for delegate to Congress, left the Territory, never to return. Few of the emigrants from the various States other than those from the adjacent State of Missouri, who alone had easy and early facilities for making themselves comfortable, passed the first winter in Kansas, and many of the settlers in Kansas from Missouri passed the winter out of the Territory. But with the spring, emigrants and disturbances returned to Kansas. During the whole of the second year (1855) it is believed the majority of the actual settlers in Kansas were emigrants from the adjoining State. But as the mass of the emigrants sent out to Kansas under the inspiration of the abolitionists were poorly fitted for labor in unbroken fields, and had to draw largely upon the aid of absent and fanatical friends for support, and as both the supported and the supporters were accustomed to wrangling and disputation, the Territory was quickly filled with strife. And as local contention and violence increased, so did the heat and the contributions of the remote supporters, until the turmoil in Kansas on one side matured into open defiance of all the laws of the Territory. The mere handful of emigrants were ostentatiously furnished, even by religious men, amid prayers and hymns, with destructive weapons, and encouraged to set up an independent government. This was only not put into actual operation, probably, but for the firmness of the government officers, backed by the troops of the United States. For nearly three years these turbulent spirits, thus encouraged by the restless and fanatical elsewhere, have kept the territory in a state of anarchy and disorder. They have uniformly disregarded the laws, so far as it has been possible for them to do so. When elections were held, instead of peacefully participating in them, they disturbed and annoyed the voters in every conceivable way, and ended in holding election upon days and in a manner unauthorized by law, and expressly to contravene the law.

When, at last, to end, if possible, these disorders and strifes, the Legislature made provision for a vote of the people upon the question whether a State government should be formed by the making and adopting of a Constitution, these organized disturbers combined to prevent a full and fair vote. So, likewise, when the Convention had been ordered by a regular vote of the people to be called, these armed mischief makers threw every obstacle in the way of a full registration of the settlers, legally entitled to vote for members of the Convention; and then when these violent, illegal and bloody efforts had been partially successful, they filled the country with their complaints that the registration, which they had resisted with arms, had not been full and fair; and as the registration was not full and complete, they wished the people of the United States to infer that the election of the members of the Convention was neither legal nor fair. The people having, by direct vote, ordered the calling of a convention to form a Constitution, the abolition agitators and disturbers refused to vote at the election of members of said Convention, and then after an obstinate refusal raised an outcry that the Convention was unjustly constituted, inasmuch as they were not represented therein. After the formation of a Constitution, they cried out against the Constitution, upon the ground that they had not been allowed to vote for its ratification, though they knew, before the election of the Convention, that the Convention had been clothed with full authority to make a Constitution; they well knew that the bill providing for the election of members of the Convention had been vetoed by the Governor upon the express ground that it enabled the Convention to make a Constitution, and that it had been made a law after a full consideration of such veto. They knew that the Governor and the officers of the Territory, in various ways, had made great exertions to induce them to go to the polls like honest law-abiding citizens, and vote for men who would respect their wishes, and that they had refused to heed these solicitations.

They also knew that the Convention had not only afforded an opportunity for the good citizens who had registered themselves as voters accordingly to law, to decide whether slavery should or should not be established in Kansas as a legal institution, but had also allowed even those bad men who had disobeyed the laws, and who had combined to prevent a full registration, to vote with the registered voters upon this vital question, and they also knew that they refused to vote, even under such circumstances, upon this proposition.

The Convention was called by a direct vote of the people in direct pursuance of law; the people, in pursuance of law, subsequently elected a Convention to make a Constitution; and, in strict pursuance of all the forms observed by such Convention, that Convention, thus legally elected, did make a Constitution. That Constitution, thus legally created, is, if recognized by Congress, the supreme law of Kansas, and can only be changed by the people of Kansas, who through their legal representatives, have thus formally created it. No Legislature of Kansas, after the people had, in pusuance of all the forms of law, called and elected a Constitutional Convention to make a Constitution, could legally interfere with it, either to increase or lessen its powers. The Convention, being the direct official representative of the sovereignty of the people, could no more be restricted in its legitimate action by a Legislature, than could the people themselves be restricted had they been assembled, in person, in one great mass meeting, to make a Constitution for their own government. Hence the work of that Convention was final and complete, and must so remain, in all its parts, until changed by the people that called and elected the Convention that made it. The vote on the single clause submitted on the 21st of December, 1857, was a final vote; the Convention itself, if reassembled, could neither change the Constitution nor order a second vote. The power with which it was entrusted by the people is exhausted. Its members are now only private citizens, and, like other private citizens, must obey each and every requirement of the Constitution which they severally helped to create. Far less can a thereto unauthorized Executive, Judiciary and Legislature, change, alter modify or nullify the Constitution made by the people through their selected representatives—representatives elected by the people themselves, and clothed with special, direct and positive authority for that, and no other purpose.

Good citizens and representatives of good citizens, cannot consistently do any thing expressly to uphold violators of law and known disturbers of the public peace. It is alike impolitic and unjust to grant the turbulent demands of the disorderly, be they few or many; it is wrong to aid them to overturn a Constitution made by the law-abiding supporters of the government and laws of Kansas; the more especially when the habitual disturbers would not have any cause of complaint of any kind, as they themselves loudly assert, if they had listened to the earnest counsels of the President of their country, and the Governor of their Territory, and exercised their right and honestly performed their duty, by voting upon either of these occasions; 1, when the vote was taken upon calling a Convention; 2, when the Convention was elected; 3, when the question was submitted whether the slavery clause should or should not be retained in the Constitution. If the Abolitionists were in a majority, as they so loudly boast, and would not vote against the establishment of slavery in Kansas if they have no just cause of complaint. If they were in a minority, as there is reason to believe, they have no just cause of complaint, for the majority of the people voting, in accordance with the theories of all, ought to rule. Notwithstanding the noisy and incessant claims of the abolitionists to be considered a majority of the people of Kansas, the truth of these claims remains to be shown. Having been abundantly supplied with superior arms, such as Sharpe's rifles, Colt's revolvers and Bowie knives, and been trained for two or three years to their use, and to move in concert and in masses, the idle and the lawless men sent into Kansas by the fanatics of New England have become dangerous and formidable. But their numbers have been, it is believed, greatly exaggerated; their power consists in their superior organization and arms, and in their being supported in idleness. When called upon to vote for or against the calling of a Convention to form a Constitution, these mercenaries of political priests did not venture to measure strength at the polls with the Democratic party of Kansas, but allowed the election to go by default.

So, again, when the members of the Convention were elected, the abolitionists shrunk from the contest. So, also, when the question came up whether there should or should not be a clause retained in the Constitution allowing slavery to be established in Kansas, they again shrunk from the contest, conscious of their weakness, or from sinister political design. It is possible there may be a majority of the citizens of Kansas from the non-slaveholding States, but all are not abolitionists or fanatics on the slave question. Why this continued absence from the polls, if they had the real strength with which to take possession of the Legislature, and thus peacefully end all difficulties by having everything in their "own way?"

At the late election of State officers, they exerted their strength in union with certain favoring elements, and so close was the contest even when thus aided, that the result is as yet unknown.

The only election they ever carried was that which was held last fall, and their success is readily accounted for without resorting to the supposition that the Abolitionists compose a majority, or even a fourth, of the voters of Kansas.

As to their vote upon the Constitution, given upon the fourth of January last, two weeks after the day appointed by the only competent authority to appoint a day, little need be said, for it was utterly irregular, and was thrown upon a day other than the legal one, for the purpose of casting contempt upon the government. Votes cast without lawful authority upon a question decided, and with a perpose to unfavorably affect what is lawful, orderly and right, are entitled to no consideration at the hands of those who do not claim to favor lawlessness and anarchy.

That men who habitually set all law at defiance, and who consider all restraint upon their wishes tyranny, should report that they have cast ten thousand votes against a Constitution, when, upon the same day, and at the same places, they were able to rally in favor of their candidates for office not so many voters by three or four thousand, will surprise no one and influence no one. As good citizens, it was their duty to have voted on the lawful election day; as inrbulent persons, they chose to vote two weeks after; hence, had they numbered millions, their numbers would not conceal or palliate, far less justify, their open disregard and contempt of law.

Some consider the submission of a Constitution to a vote of the people for ratification as necessary to its validity. In this opinion the committee do not concur. The people may assemble, as in ancient days, in mass meeting, and make a Constitution, they may elect representatives to make one for them; or they may elect representatives to draft one to be submitted to them for approval or rejection. The last method is most approved of during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to.

The calling of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas is generally conceded to have been strictly legal. The election of its members is also admitted to have been legal. Is it not logical to infer that a Convention legally called, legally elected, and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, can no more be interfered with by Governor, Judge or Legislator, either to increase or diminish its power, or to alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with had they assembled *en masse* instead of by representatives? The Legislature of a State may not alter or annul the Constitution thereof unless thereto especially authorized by the people.

No election of officers under a Constitution; no vote on the adoption of a Constitution, held on a day prior, or on a day subsequent, to the day fixed by the lawfully constituted authorities, is considered valid in any State, or in any Territory, or in any city, county, or town, in the United States no matter how few or how many persons may engage in the lawless proceeding. No man can be chosen President, or Governor, or Mayor, or Justice of the Peace, but on the day appointed by law, and except by lawless and shameless desperadoes in Kansas, no where in the United States has this doctrine been practically controverted. If the monstrous practice of the bold bad men of Kansas, now an exception, are to be erected into a rule, how long will it be ere some audacious sectional faction will find a pretence for holding a Presidential election on a day other than that appointed by law? And when elections are held without any law by factionists, and on a day appointed by law, their candidates will always have most votes; the legal candidates will by them be pronounced the "minority candidates," and the irregular and illegal ones will be called the "majority candidates." Then will follow strife, bloodshed, and war. Rights, it must ever be borne in mind can be best and most rages and crimes are easiest committed and protected in the midst of civil commotion. There is no real and true safety to our liberties and institutions but in a strict adherence to the spirit and the letter of our Constitutions and laws; and there is no danger to our peace and our Union that we cannot easily escape if we will conscientiously adhere to them. Who ever heard of a Legislature other than that of Kansas which had the presumption to appoint a day, open the polls and request the people to vote for or against a Constitution which had been finally adopted by the people two weeks before, and which nobody could change but the people and they only by a formal action to that direct end? The action on the Constitution on the 21st December, 1857, was final action, and that instrument was on that day a completed one; it can be changed, as all State Constitutions can be; but, until formally and lawfully changed, it is valid; and its turbulent opponents will find that the validity of that fundamental law cannot be affected by a town meeting harangue, or by an irregular vote ordered by a rash body of beaten partizans.

Many generous persons who are quite indisposed to countenance the violence and contumacy of the abolitionists sent into Kansas for the purpose of excluding therefrom all property not pleasing to them and their abettors, urge that something might be done to lessen the hardships that will fall upon them in the event of the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Constitution made at Lecompton; that, although it is true that the abolitionists violently opposed registration; would not vote at elections; held sham elections on days subsequent to those appointed by law, and even refused to vote against the establishment of slavery at a time when they professed to believe their doing so would have excluded it, and thus have peacefully settled the question to their own satisfaction, yet they consider it would be too severe to compel such contumacious citizens even though it is their own fault, to live under a Constitution which, however grievous its provisions may prove to be, they cannot change, without resorting to revolution until the year 1864.

To such, without resorting to the ready answer that Congress has no power to modify or alter a State Constitution, and has expressly stipulated that the people of Kansas shall be permitted to form their own institutions, subject only to the Constitutions of the United States, two replies may be given. The first one is this:—The clause complained of in the Lecompton Constitution, in this connection, is in these words:—

"A hundred and the year one thousand eight breath, no fear of the year one thousand eight hundred and [illegible], whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring to vote for or against calling a Convention, and if it shall appear that a majority of all citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the House of Representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the representatives; said delegates so elected shall meet within three months after said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the Constitution, but no alteration shall be made to effect the rights of property in the ownerships of slaves.

That this provision is not objectionable to the abolitionists, in fact, and is now urged by them and their friends only for popular effect, is proved by the overwhelming fact that the abolitionists of Kansas inserted in their "Topeka Constitution" the following more objectionable provision:

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.—ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. All propositions for amendments to the Constitution shall be made by the General Assembly.

SEC. 2. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall be necessary, after which such proposed amendments shall be entered upon the journals with the yeas and nays; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county in the State where a newspaper is published, for at least six months preceding the next election for Senators and Representatives, when such proposed amendment shall be again referred to the Legislature elect, next succeeding said publication. If passed by the second Legislature by a majority of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, such amendment shall be re-published, as aforesaid, for at least six months prior to the next general election, at which election such proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and if the majority of the electors voting at such election shall adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 3 When more than one amendment is submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote upon each amendment separately.

SEC. 4. No convention for the formation of a new Constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the Constitution shall be, by the general assembly, made before the year 1865, nor more than once in five years thereafter.

The second reply is this:—Suppose the grievance real, and that it ought to be redressed, it is unnecessary for Congress to unlawfully interfere for that purpose, inasmuch as the Lecompton Convention has provided a full, lawful and perfect remedy for every conceivable grievance, and placed that remedy in the unrestricted hands of a majority of the people, by inserting in the Constitution of Kansas the following distinct and unequivocal recognition of power, viz:—

All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they think proper.

The abolitionists of Kansas have thus far sought power by methods unknown to the law and by violence, and not through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. Claiming to have a majority of the voters of the Territory, and therefore able to elect Legislatures and Conventions, they ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may, at legal times and legal places, rightfully do for themselves: that is, change or abolish their Constitution. And in case Congress refuses to comply with their unconstitutional demands, they threaten to afflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are numerous enough to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into a civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind that they are conscious of being in a hopeless minority, and only expect to compass their unwarrantable ends by extorting them from the general love of peace and quiet. If your committee are not greatly mistaken, these reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek peaceful methods for the redress of all these grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The committee do not approve the Ordinance accompanying the Constitution, and report against its allowance; but they do not regard it as any part of the Constitution, nor will its approval or disapproval by Congress affect the validity of that Constitution, if the State be admitted into the Union as recommended.

In conclusion, this committee is of opinion that when a Constitution of a newly formed State, erected out of our own territory, is presented to Congress for admission into the Union, it is no part of the duty or privilege of Congress either to approve or disapprove the Constitution itself and its various provisions, or any of them, but simply to see whether it be the legal Constitution of the new State, whether it be republican in form, whether the boundaries proposed be admissible, and whether the number of inhabitants be sufficient to justify independent State organization.

Believing that the paper presented is the legal Constitution of Kansas, that it is republican in its form, that the boundaries proposed by it are admissible, and conceding the sufficiency of the population, the committee recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union upon the Constitution presented, and report a bill accordingly.

"SAMIVEL, BEWARE OF THE VIDDERS."

The Schenectady *Reflector* is responsible for the following: Quite a mistake lately occurred in a love affair at Duanesburg. A couple of young ones agreed to elope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, the gentleman put his ladder up to the window of the next to the one in which his sweetheart slept, and which proved to be that in which her anxious mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She turned the mistake to her own advantage; got into his arms; returned his affectionate embraces; was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving becoming silence until daylight, kept him blind of his error, and by the potent power of her blandishments, actually charmed him into matrimony with herself. We give these facts on the authority of a responsible correspondent.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, March 12, 1858.

R. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The deliberations of this body which met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., resulted in the triumphant vindication of PRESIDENT BUCHANAN and the measures of his Kansas policy. The plotting disorganizers and their few misguided followers are completely dumb-founded by the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of our honored President. The resolutions, it will be seen, were adopted by a most decisive vote, *only one delegate of the one hundred and thirty-three voting in opposition to their passage.*

The Convention was composed of the flower of the party—of men who have battled during a life-time for the principles of the Democratic creed. There was DAWSON, the distinguished advocate of the "HOMESTEAD BILL," and one of the "bright, particular stars" of Western Pennsylvania. There was the warm hearted and clear headed HOPKINS; there was STOKES, the "orator of old Westmoreland;" there was HUGUS, staunch in his Democracy and powerful in debate; there were McCALMONT and HUGHES and WRIGHT and DAY and BUCKALEW and HEPBURN, all distinguished for their eminent services to their party and their country; and among the younger delegates, such gallant working-men as R. J. HALDEMAN, J. C. EVERHART, THEOPHILUS SNYDER, &c., &c. It is not strange, therefore, that the Convention being made up of such material, faithfully represented the will of the people and gave an unqualified endorsement to the policy and measures of our patriotic President.

The nominees of the Convention are men who deserve the undivided support of the party. WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia, who received the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court, is well known as a lawyer of great ability and as a man eminently fitted for the position for which he is a candidate. The sagacity of Governor Packer has already temporarily placed him in that position. JUDGE PORTER will receive the hearty support of his fellow-citizens, wherever his great merits are appreciated.

WESLEY FROST, of Fayette county, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is an active, intelligent business man, and enjoys an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness of char- [illegible] his own region and will bring much strength to the ticket. MR. FROST was Marshal of the Western District, under President Pierce, the duties of which office he discharged with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to all with whom he was officially connected.

We heartily commend the resolutions adopted by the Convention, to the perusal of our readers. They will be found to contain nothing but true Democratic doctrine—nothing to which the most captious can take exception.—They are a platform on which we proudly raise our colors and from which, we confidently believe, the Democratic banner will wave in glorious victory on the second Tuesday of October next.

A RIDICULOUS NOTION.

Certain designing politicians have persistently urged as an objection to the Lecompton Constitution, that it contains a provision that the Governor of the State of Kansas "shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years and shall have resided in the State at least five years next preceding the day of his election." This, they say, is *Know Nothingism!* Nothing could be more ridiculous than such a conclusion. They might as well say that the Constitution of the United States, is a Know Nothing document, because it makes *nativity* in the United States necessary to eligibility to the office of President. Absurd as this objection is, it has been made use of to prejudice Democrats against the Kansas policy of President Buchanan. The unscrupulous tricksters of the Opposition have used it with all their dark insidiousness to array citizens of foreign birth against the Democratic party.—They have assiduously endeavored even to bias people of certain religious persuasions, with this fallacious idea. If these unscrupulous knaves had any conscience at all they would be ashamed to engage in so mean and unmanly a business. They know that the Lecompton Constitution makes no religious tests whatever.—On the other hand, the Bill of Rights attached to that Constitution declares the fullest freedom of conscience to the inhabitants of the State. Let the following extracts from it shut the mouths of those wily carpers forever, on this subject:

"All persons have a natural and indefensible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no person can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent. No human authority can in any case whatever interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given to any religious establishment."

"The civil rights, privileges, or capacities of the citizen, shall not in any wise be diminished, or enlarged on account of his religion."

☞Our attentive friend, D. J. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, has placed us under many obligations to him, for his kindness, in sending us newspapers and valuable documents.

☞Our amiable friend SANSOM, of the *Fulton Democrat*, will please excuse us from taking further notice of him, as his article in reply to ours of two weeks ago, though a column and a half in length, is not worthy of a replication from us, being merely a long string of words, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

☞We are indebted to HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, for a copy of the able report of the Select Committee raised in the Senate on the Kansas question.

☞MESSRS. SCHELL and BREWER, of the State Senate, and MESSRS. HAY and CASTNER, of the House, will accept our thanks for numerous favors.

☞S. D. ANDERSON, ESQ., editor of that able Democratic paper, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, has favored us with a pamphlet copy of that renowned document, the *Lecompton Constitution*, for which he will please consider himself thanked in the "latest and most approved style."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., adopted the appended resolutions by a vote of 111 to 1, 21 anti-Lecompton men not voting. Our own delegate, COL. EVERHART, who, by the way, was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention, recorded his vote in favor of the resolutions. Mr. STOKES, of Westmoreland, offered an Anti-Lecompton substitute which was rejected by the following decisive vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Abrams, Clarke, (Westmoreland) Clyde, Cake, Coffroth, Calhoun, Gamble, Garvin, Hugus, James, Jackman, McKinney, Madill, Noon, Orlady, Speil, Schnure, Stokes, White, Workman, Zollinger.—21

NAYS—Messrs. Ahern, Amey, Aurand Benton, Beans, Brenneman, Brewer, Boyer, (Clearfield) Boyer, (Berks) Buchanan, Buckalew, Crawford, Crain, Cahill, Clark, (Philadelphia) Campbell, (Luzerne) Campbell, (Butler) Coplin, Cross, Cassidy, Cochran, Davis, Douglas, Dunning, Dawson, Dunn, Day, Evans, Everhart, Eldred, Farrall, Feather, Gay, Grove, Gillis, Grant, Haldeman, Holman, (Philadelphia) Hassinger, Holman, (Chester) Hughes, Hepburn, Hopkins, Hess, Ives, Jones, Jameson, Kincaid, Keatly, Kline, Laughlin, Lockhart, Livengood, Lamb, Lowrey, Madders, Masser, McCalmont, McGinnis, McIntyre, Miller, (Northumberland) Miller, (Juniata) Miller, (Green) Mitchel, Manderbach, Martin, Morrison, Morrow, McCollough, McGuffin, McFarland, Noble, O'Hara, Parmlee, Patterson, (Allegheny) Patterson, (Blair) Piolett, Plumer, Phelps, Reily, Ringwalt, Rhodes, (Lancaster) Rhodes, (Delaware) Shellinger, Stark, Stephens, Sellers, Stahle, Shorb, Stewart, M. I. Stewart, Wm. M. Spyker, Sloan, Shoals, Shantz, Snyder, Smyser, Steinman, Tate, Taylor, Vansant, Walton, Wheeler, Weiser, Weidman, Williams, Wright, Wunder and Yost—109

The following are the resolutions that were adopted, only one member of the Convention dissenting:

[illegible] repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asserted in the Kansas-Nebraska act, that the people of the Territories shall have exclusive control over their domestic constitutions, is the only sure guarantee against the agitation of the nation in regard to the local institutions of particular States and Territories.

Resolved, That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of territories, and in the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the harmony and perpetuity of the Union of the American States be ensured.

Resolved, That it is the right of the people of any state or territory to exercise their sovereign power, through duly chosen representatives, and through them enact a Constitution and Government; or they may delegate to such representatives the more limited power to prepare their form of government, reserving to themselves the right of ratification, and that either mode of giving existence to State institutions is consistent with the doctrine of popular sovereignty and the established practice of the States of this Union.

Resolved, That the Kansas Nebraska bill having asserted and recognized the right of the people of the territories to form their own institutions in their own way; and the duly organized Government in Kansas having by regular process provided for a Convention of the delegates of the people, with instructions and power to form a Constitution; and such delegates having assembled in Convention and enacted a Constitution under such instruction and power; such Constitution being republican in form, and the territory having the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted to the Union.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, under the Constitution enacted by their Convention, may, at all times, alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper;" that the provision contained therein as to a particular mode of altering after the year 1864, does not forbid any other mode the people, by regular process, may choose to adopt, either before or after that time; and this construction is warranted by the practice of Pennsylvania and other States, and may be regarded as based upon a settled principle of constitutional law.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the time has come when the difficulties and troubles in Kansas should [illegible] to determine whether the [illegible] are still to agitate the [illegible] question should be local, not national; and that dangers are to be apprehended to the Union and the cause of free government, by the further delay of her admission as a State.

Resolved, That if the Constitution of Kansas is not acceptable in some of its provisions to the majority of the free state men of that territory, their own obstinate conduct has produced that result; they have no cause to complain, and their mouths should be forever closed.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the Abolitionists in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the Democratic party of the nation, than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they are bold in their protestations against what they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp, at the cost of the broken and shattered bonds of the Union.

Resolved, Therefore, that we unhesitatingly do approve of the measures of Mr. Buchanan in his Kansas policy; and are ready and willing to sustain him in all other measures of his administration thus far disclosed. We entertain the belief that he will not abandon an article in the Democratic creed.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania acknowledge with pride and commendation the able and timely support which the Hon. Wm. Bigler has given in the U. S. Senate to the policy of the National Administration. His wisdom in council, his logical skill and talent in debate, his industry and integrity, constitute him a representative to whom the interests of his constituents may be safely confided.

Resolved, That in electing Wm. F. Packer as Governor of the State, the Democratic party have secured the services of one in every way well qualified to administer all the affairs of the State for its best interests. With an enlarged experience he combines administrative ability of no ordinary character, and we have every confidence that he will, by his advocacy of the true Democratic policy, secure the prosperity of the people and the honor of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of this State such measures of reform and economy as will lessen, as much as possible, the heavy burthens imposed upon the people by taxation; and we particularly recommend such a revision of the system of banking, as may prevent, in the future, the troubles and difficulties that the people of the State have lately encountered.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

PENNSYLVANIA WITH THE PRESIDENT!

PORTER AND FROST NOMINATED!

We take the following synopsis of the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, from the Gettysburg Compiler.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday last. Col. VICTOR E. PIOLETT, of Bradford, was chosen temporary Chairman. The list of Delegates was called.—

In the afternoon, J. L. DAWSON, of Fayette, was chosen permanent President (in accordance with the report of committee on officers) and made a capital speech on taking the chair, which was received with immense applause. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions—Hon. H. B. Wright chairman—and a motion prevailed, after a lengthy debate, to make no nominations until a platform be adopted.

On Friday morning, the committee on resolutions reported a series, taking decisive ground in favor of the President's Kansas and general policy, and complimenting Senator Bigler and Gov. Packer. Mr. Stokes offered a substitute, objecting to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. A discussion of the most interesting character followed. Mr Hopkins, Mr. Piolett, Mr. McCalmount, Mr. Cassidy, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Day, Judge Cunningham, Mr. Brewer, Judge Hepburn and Mr. Wright, made strong and convincing speeches in support of Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy; whilst Mr. Stokes, Mr. Hugus, Mr. Coffroth and Mr. Calhoun took opposition ground. General good [illegible] characterized the debate, as, indeed, the entire proceedings of the Convention—(much to the disappointment of the Black Republicans, who filled the lobbies.)

At 5½ o'clock in the afternoon a vote was taken on Mr. Stokes' substitute, and it was defeated—yeas 21, nays 109! A vote on the resolutions of the committee then resulted in yeas 111, nays 1! The vote was announced amid deafening cheers, showing how firmly our Pennsylvania President is enthroned in the hearts of the people.

In the evening, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for S. Judge, when Wm. A. Porter was nominated on the 1st ballot.

Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia	115
George Sharswood, Philadelphia	13
Thos. S. Bell, Chester	6
G. P. Hamilton, Allegheny	1

The announcement of the result was hailed with much enthusiasm, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Three ballots were taken, when Wesley Frost, of Fayette, received a majority, and was declared nominated.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The final report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was made to the Governor on the 20th ult. It only confirms the previous statements of the utter confusion of the accounts of the Bank, and the marvellous recklessness and carelessness that have characterized all its transactions for a number of years. While it exonerates the late President from the charge of intentional fraud, it says that "he appears not to have taken time to reflect on the consequences of his reckless management, or the trouble to look into the details of his operations, and censures his alleged ignorance of the true condition of the Bank at the time of its suspension, as "wholly inexcusable, and scarcely less than criminal." There is an item needing explanation, of $25,000 paid to some one for services in securing the purchase of the old Bank building for a Post Office, and there are evidences that bills were sold by the Bank at enormous rates of usury. But there is nothing to explain the immense deficit in the assets of the Bank, and the disorder of the accounts make it probable that this will never be explained.

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know something of the comparative extent of that Territory of the United States, whose chief officer is bidding defiance to the government. According to Colton, the area of Utah is 369,170 square miles. To engineers and a few others, this will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee. Or to compare it with European countries, it is equal in extent to Great Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Prussia and Denmark, with the islands of Guernsey, Jersey and Main, and the Ionian islands added.

TOBACCO IN CALIFORNIA.—There were fourteen and a half acres planted with tobacco in California last year, in four different counties, and the crop in one county amounted to 1,000 pounds. The tobacco raised in Los Angelos county was good, and no doubt the State might supply the home demand with good tobacco. The tobacco produced, on good soil, from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre, and has sold at from 25 to 35 cents per pound.

Communication.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Test oath in Judicial Proceedings—Vote in Pennsylvania Senate—Mr. Schell.

It is well known that all Christian and civilized nations of the world have established the principle that, before a person can give testimony in judicial proceedings, a test is required as to his belief in God and a future state of rewards and punishments. The wisdom of this practice has been confirmed by ages. Without it, law and order would be a mockery, and mankind would be left to the mercy of the vicious and bad. Let it once be established that the Infidel and Atheist can enter with impunity upon the witness stand, we may then bid a last farewell to civil and religious liberty.—The pursuit of life, liberty and happiness guaranteed by our institutions, will be but a chimera, to dissolve and fade away at the touch of impious hands.

In this age of the Bible and Common Schools, one would suppose that no man in his proper senses would think of striking with one fell swoop, so vital and wholesome a test from our system of government. The great law of self-preservation alone, it seems to me, would deter a sane person from such an act, however abandoned he might be in his conceptions of right and wrong.

But it has been left to the bright era of the nineteenth century to discover, through the *wisdom* of a portion of a Pennsylvania Senate, that the great fundamental principle of religion, morals and good government, which has stood the test of all time is an error. By reference to the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania during some time last week, it will be seen that a bill was introduced to make all persons competent to give testimony in judicial proceedings *without* requiring of them a declaration of belief in God and a future state of rewards and punishments; and disgraceful and humiliating as it is, this bill, worthy of the French Assembly during the dark hours of Infidel France, when they declared there was no God! came *within one vote of passing!* Merciful God! In this land of religion, of morals, of good sense and propriety—who would have dreamed that the dark spirit of Infidelity and Atheism had made such fearful strides as to command in the very Senate Chamber of the Key-stone State almost a majority? Well may the wise and good be aroused to the anxious and prayerful inquiry, to what are we tending?

As an excuse for this outrage, the specious pretext is put forward that, in this land of freedom, religious tests are unconstitutional, &c. Now, it is true that our glorious constitution very properly and wisely declares that, "Con- "gress shall make no law respecting an estab- "lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free "exercise thereof," and again: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." But the sense and meaning of all this is, that Catholicism, Presbyterianism, Methodism, or any other ism shall never be established by law as *the* religion of this country, or that any such test shall ever be required as a qualification to office. The constitution of the United States was founded and made by men whose *religious* belief was firm in God and a future state of rewards and punishments. The great and good Washington who presided over the convention which framed the constitution has truthfully said, "Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained *without religion.*" Those men who talk about morality "without religion," are fearfully mistaken. There is no such thing as morals and honesty of purpose without a profound reverence and belief in a Supreme Being.

"Religion, in a comprehensive sense," says Noah Webster, "includes a belief in the being and perfections of God, in the revelation of his will to man, in man's obligations to obey his commands, in a state of rewards and punishments, and in man's accountableness to God; and also true godliness or piety of life, with the practice of all such moral duties. It therefore comprehends theology as a system of doctrines or principles, as well as practical piety; for the practice of moral duties without a belief in a divine law-giver, and without reference to his will or commands, is not religion."

It would be well for the people of the Key-stone State, who have at heart the maintenance of our laws and system of government, founded as they are upon religion, to frown down all such movements as the one alluded to.

To those men in the Senate, who stood up and manfully repelled the blow aimed at the life blood of society, all honor is due, and I am particularly gratified to find among such, the Senator from the Bedford district. From my knowledge of the character of Mr. Schell, however, I feel confident that he will always be found on the right side, for he is a gentleman, who in all his actions, is ever prompted by those manly virtues which adorn and embellish the character of good men. B.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1858.

THE SEA SERPENT CAUGHT.—The captain of an English vessel recently saw the sea serpent, off St. Helena, and he gives a graphic account of the appearance of that sea monster. The captain of another vessel, instead of indulging his imagination, took measures to capture the creature. It was hauled on board, and its head was covered with snaky-looking barnacles. On closer inspection, it was found to be a gigantic sea-weed, twenty feet long, and four inches in diameter, the root end of which appeared, when in the water, like the head of the animal, and the motion given by the sea caused it to seem alive. Both captains arrived about the same time in England, and published their different accounts of the adventure.

New Steamboat Burned.

NEW ALBANY, March 4.—The steamer R. J. Lockwood, a new boat just finished, commanded by Capt. Lamothe, while rounding out from our wharf, on an excursion trip to the wood yard, took fire in the watchman's room or cook house and was all in flames in a short time. About sixty or seventy-five ladies and gentlemen were on board. The pilot stood at his wheel and succeeded in running her into the Kentucky shore, where every person jumped ashore, narrowly escaping, in safety. The boat swung around, and floated down the Kentucky shore, 2000 or 3000 yards, and sunk. We understand that there was no insurance on the boat, which is a total loss.

MARINE LOSSES FOR FEBRUARY.—The table of marine losses for the past month shows an aggregate of 36 vessels, of which 11 were ships, 4 were barques, 5 were brigs, 13 were schooners, 2 were steamers, and 1 a steam-tug. The total value of property lost was $ 284,300!

Brevities.

—It is said that when Thomas Ritchie was editor of the Washington *Union*, inkstands were placed all over his house, and even in his garden, so that he could write down his thoughts whenever they came into his mind. By this means the veteran editor preserved what other men would have lost.

—Lately, a young lady, seventeen years of age, named Louisa Ann Walker, residing in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y., suddenly fell dead in her mother's arms. A moment before she was in the full bloom of youth, health and beauty.

—The Bishop of Oxford, England, has promulgated an order to the clergy, to grant no authorization of marriage to any parties who have been divorced, while the former husband or wife is still living.

—William Jones, Jr., tried and convicted for the murder of Samuel H. White, at the last term of the Washington County Court, has been granted a new trial. The Court did not assign any reason for granting the motion.

—A Passenger Railway Company is about being organized in Baltimore.

—A bill has passed both houses of the Tennessee Legislature allowing further time of two years for the general government's acceptance of the Hermitage for the site of a military school.

—J. P. M. Epping, of South Carolina, has been appointed consul of the United States at Elsinore, in Denmark.

—A funeral discourse on the late Bishop Waugh was preached at Lancaster, Pa., last Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. Hodgson.

—The will of Colonel Daniel Fuller, of Francestown, N. H., leaves upwards of $80,000 to relatives of the testator; the whole of his fortune having been the result of a profitable working of a freestone quarry.

—The French Senate has unanimously approved of the law for exacting from candidates at elections, a declaration of allegiance to the dynasty of Louis Napoleon.

—According to Judge Russell, of New York, persons having no license are not indictable for selling liquor on the Sabbath. The Sunday law he seems to think, only applied to licensed houses!

—Mr. P. M. Morgan, a merchant hailing from Venango county, Pa., was robbed of $900 while stopping at a hotel in Pittsburg, on Tuesday. The thief is unknown.

—The Indiana (Pa.) *Register* says that the small-pox is prevailing to some extent in Canoe township, near the borders of that county, and that several persons have died of the epidemic.

—Miss Sarah S. Lewis, the New York school teacher, who was so severely burned in that city on Wednesday noon, has since died from her injuries.

—Neil McCallister, an old citizen of Allegheny county, Pa., was killed on Tuesday last by being thrown from his carriage.

—Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver his oration on Washington before the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 12th inst.

—A wild cat, weighing thirty-eight pounds, was caught in Unity township, Westmoreland co., a few days since.

—Henry Ward Beecher, it is reported, is going to California.

—The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a smiling face.

—Philadelphia contains no less than two hundred and ninety-five churches.

—Why are husbands like dough? Because the women knead them.

—"Well," said a carpenter, "of all the saws that ever I saw, I never saw a saw saw as I saw that saw saw."

—It is said that Ex-Governor Matteson of Illinois, will be a candidate for United States Senator from that State, in opposition to Judge Douglas.

—Courting is an irregular active transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with all the girls in town.

—Chief Justice Nelson, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, has become insane, and is removed to the McLean Asylum.

—The Mormons are getting short of provisions.

—The Democracy of California and Connecticut are with the Administration on the Kansas question.

—There is a rapidly growing sentiment in Kansas in favor of immediate admission under the Lecompton Constitution.

—The Wrong Man Nominated.—E. C. Scranton, nominated by the straight-out Americans of Connecticut for the office of Governor, declines to accept, and states that he shall vote the Democratic ticket.

—Freeman Hunt, editor of the Merchants Magazine, died at New York on the 3d inst.

—It is estimated that India is worth to England at least $35,000,000 per annum.

—Several clergymen in Ohio have recently resigned their charges, for the purpose of emigrating to Kansas.

—In the town of North Hampton, N. H., resides a maiden lady, eighty-seven years of age, who has never enjoyed good health, who has never in her lifetime been outside of the limits of that town, which, by the way, is only four miles square.

—Mr. Thomas Martin, a printer, formerly of Baltimore, and lately editor of a paper at Lock Haven, Pa., died at Gettysburg, 28th ult.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS. ST. LOUIS, March 4.—A correspondent of the Westport *Republican* states that Mr. Kitchen, from New Mexico, brings intelligence of a desperate fight between the Pawnee and Nerafahoe Indians, on Pawnee Fork; ten of the former were killed and many wounded. Mr. Kitchen reports meeting a large number of Camanches and Kiowas, who expressed the best feelings toward the whites, and that the trains would not be molested. The Indians in New Mexico are quiet.

MR. JOHN W. FARMER has spent $7,000 in his free eating saloon, No. 47 Ludlow street N. Y., which has been opened six weeks to the poor gratis, and expects to spend $5,000 more before he closes it. This is a remarkable affair. Mr. Farmer is not a rich man.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE

DAVIDSON PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will expose to sale by public outcry on SATURDAY, the 27th day of MARCH, A. D. 1858, at the late dwelling house, in Bedford township, of Margaret Davidson, deceased, all the interest, being the undivided one half part of the said Margaret Davidson, deceased, in the following described Real Estate, situate in the said township of Bedford, viz:

1st. The MANSION TRACT, lying on the south side of the turnpike road, and west of, and adjoining the borough of Bedford, containing about THIRTY-TWO ACRES, all cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two and a half stories high, TWO SMALL BRICK HOUSES, A BRICK BARN, and other outbuildings, with a never failing well of excellent water in the yard. There is, also, an orchard upon the property, and altogether it is one of the most desirable places in or near Bedford.

2d. A Tract of Land on both sides of the Cumberland Valley road, containing about 46 acres, having a small house upon it, now occupied by David Dreuning, with about 15 acres cleared, the remainder being wood land, adjoining lands of G. D. & J. D. Shuck, Joseph Sellers, Henry Dorsey and others.

TERMS:—One third of the purchase money at the confirmation of the sale, one third on the 1st day of April, 1859, and the remaining one third on the 1st day of April, 1860, without interest, the payments to be secured by judgment bonds.

Possession, except one field, will be given on the 1st day of April 1858. ☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. L. RUSSELL,
adm'r *de bonis non* of Margaret Davidson, dec.

N. B. At the same time and place the subscriber, by virtue of the power given him in the will of Mary Ann Davidson, dec'd, will sell the interest of the said Mary Ann Davidson, in the the above described properties, said interest being the other undivided half thereof. Terms made known on day of sale.

S. L. RUSSELL, Ex'r of the last Will and Testament of
Feb. 26, 1858. Mary Ann Davidson, dec.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
February 19, 1858.

Broad Top Coal!

AT THE COOK COLLIERY!!

AT HOPEWELL,

KNOWN AS THE COKE BANK!!

THE undersigned would hereby notify the public that he is engaged in the coal & mining business, at the Broad Top coal mines, one half mile from the town of Hopewell. In order to insure speedy sale he will sell it at the mines at 4½ cents per bushel, and delivered at Hopewell, at 6 cents per bushel.—Persons wishing coal will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as the coal is of the first quality and the terms per bushel less than it can be obtained for elsewhere. The subscriber can at all times be found at his office at Hopewell, by persons desirous of purchasing.

Dec 18, '57-3m. RICHARD LANGDON.

BANKING HOUSES OF JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET "	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, in Cumberland Valley, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of MARCH, next, the following FOUR TRACTS OF LAND.

1st. The Mansion Tract of John Blair, dec. containing 166 ACRES and 21 perches. The improvements are, a TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE AND KITCHEN, DOUBLE LOG BARN, Spring House, Granary, and other out-buildings. APPLE ORCHARD, PEACH ORCHARD, and never failing water on the premises. The land is limestone principally. There are about 100 acres cleared, under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, with about 14 acres in meadow.

No. 2. One other Tract adjoining the above, with a SAW-MILL thereon, containing about 120 acres. Twenty of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered.

No. 3. One other Tract adjoining both of the above tracts, containing about FIFTY ACRES, about 2½ of which are cleared. This tract contains one of the best Mill Seats in the county, furnishing a fall of at least twenty feet, in Evit's creek, a stream that is mostly supplied by strong springs and is constant and regular in its flow. A good mill is much needed in the neighborhood.

No. 4. The undivided seventh part of the Real Estate of Henry Brant, deceased, (being his son Jacob's share) consisting of a tract of TWO HUNDRED ACRES, in said Valley, and having thereon erected a story and a half LOG HOUSE CABIN HOUSE, BARN, TWO NEW LOG HOUSES and other out buildings Also an orchard thereon—about fifty acres cleared and under fence.

These properties lie close to the Maryland line and within nine or ten miles of Cumberland, with a good road leading thereto, where at all times a ready market is afforded for produce or lumber.

TERMS:—One third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

☞For drafts, diagrams, or other particulars inquire of Cessna & Shannon, Bedford, Penn'a.

Feb. 26, 1858. WM. BLAIR.

A CARD.

The Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and customers that he has associated with him in the mercantile business J. G. Minnich of Bedford Bor. and that hereafter the same will be conducted under the firm of Reed & Minich, at the old stand. He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the past liberal support awarded him by his friends, and solicits a continuance of their favor for the new firm. He respectfully calls upon his friends & customers to settle up their accounts as soon as convenient, pay or no pay, as it is very desireable to have his old books closed.

Very respectfully, JACOB REED.
Feb, 5 1858.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE BUCHANAN CLUB

WILL MEET AT THE COURT HOUSE ON SATURDAY EVENING, 13th inst. THE FORMATION OF A TICKET FOR THE SPRING ELECTION WILL BE PART OF THE BUSINESS BEFORE THE CLUB.

JOB MANN, President.

The Voice of Old Napier—The first response to the action of the Harrisburg Convention, comes from the gallant Democrats of glorious "Old Napier." We give their resolutions below. It will be seen that they emphatically endorse the Kansas policy of MR. BUCHANAN. We hope that the example of the Democracy of Napier will be followed in every election district in the county, in the thorough organization of the party, so that our enemy will not meet us unprepared at the coming election.

At a Meeting of the Democratic citizens of Napier Township, held in Schellsburg, on Saturday the 6th day of March, to form a township ticket, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we unanimously approve of the ticket nominated, and, as Democrats, will heartily support and elect the said ticket, on Friday the 19th of March next.

Resolved, That we approve of the Administration of James Buchanan and his Kansas policy.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in the *Bedford Gazette*.

JOHN S. STATLER, President.
G. W. GUMP, Secretary.

Breach of Promise.—The Abolition organ made a solemn promise, a few weeks ago, that if we would publish the speech of Senator DOUGLAS on Kansas affairs, it would give place in its columns to that of Senator BIGLER. We accepted the offer, and published the speech of MR. DOUGLAS. Now the Abolition organ refuses to redeem its promise. It declines publishing the speech of MR. BIGLER, shamefully breaking the pledge which it solemnly made, and unblushingly violating the terms of a contract which it was the first to propose. Who would, or *could*, have confidence in that sheet, after such dishonorable and unmanly conduct?

Burned to Death.—One day last week, Elizabeth Gates, a colored girl of ten or twelve years of age, whilst engaged about a fire in her father's house in Shover's Valley, in this county, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire, that she died in a short time after the accident. The deceased had charge of a number of children younger than her self and was her father's main stay and support, his *worse* half having deserted him some time ago.

Sentenced.—C. M. OTTINGER, convicted of Forgery and Larceny, has been sentenced to seven years hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Simon Dinfee, who had been deranged for some time, committed suicide in Tiverton, R. I., on last Tuesday.

REPORT ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The majority of the committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Kansas difficulty, have prepared their report through their chairman, the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. They embrace the following points :

First—The law taking a sense of the people upon the expediency of calling a Convention.

Second—The law providing for the call of a Convention in pursuance of the popular will expressed.

Third—The registration of voters and the apportionment of delegates made by Secretary Stanton.

Fourth—The assembling of the Convention at Lecompton and their action in submitting the slavery question, the only one in controversy, to the people.

Fifth—The Constitution formed by the Conventions so assembled.

Sixth—The action of the people on the questions in it submitted to vote on the 21st of December.

These are all the essential facts embraced in the call. Perfect legality and regularity mark every step of the proceedings. Why should not the State be admitted? asks the report.

The report then takes up and answeres the objections which do not arise on the face of the record. No Constitution can be valid which is not first ratified by a popular vote. This position of Gov. Walker is shown to be untenable, both on principle and authority. None of the Constitutions of the old States were thus ratified and many of the new have not been. The second objection—the want of an enabling act—is shown to be untenable by numerous precedents, the case of California in particular. Another objection is as to the fairness of the registry and apportionment. This is fully answered. There thirty-eight counties in Kansas, twenty-one which were represented. Thirteen of the s have little or no population. In these teen, on the 4th of January election, there ere less than one hundred votes cast against the Constitution. The four others had no registry, because the officers were not permitted to make it. They were driven away by force and threats.

The report ignores the votes of the 4th of January, although arguing that a fair interpretation of that vote, upon the basis of apportionment made by Secretary Stanton, would show that the Constitution had not been defeated even then.

The report is very elaborate, and covers all the points, and closes with an able argument for the admission of Kansas as recommended by the President. This is urged as best for Kansas, as well as the peace and harmony of the whole Union.

The report and resolution were carried by a vote of eight to seven.

The Committee adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that Mr. Stephens would not present his report to the House for a few days, allowing the minority time to prepare theirs.

It is understood there will be two minority reports, as in the Senate—one from the Douglas republicans, and the other from the Black Republicans. The House will probably await the action of the Senate.

☞A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child.

DEATH OF COMMODORE M. C. PERRY.—Commodore Matthew C. Perry, a gallant and accomplished officer of the United States Navy, died on Thursday morning, at his residence in New-York, after a severe illness. He represented the third generation of the name of Perry in the American Navy, his uncle having been the distinguished Oliver H. Perry, whose father was Raymond Perry, first a merchant captain and afterwards a captain in the Navy of the young American Republic.

Commodore Perry entered the Navy, March 1st, 1809, as a midshipman, and served through the war of 1812, being promoted to lieutenancy in 1831. His commission as captain dates from Feb. 9th, 1837. His first important service, in that rank, was on the Gulf of Mexico, in 1846 when he successfully led the expeditions against the towns of Tobasco and Laguna, and afterwards as the successor of Commodore Connor in the command of the Gulf squadron, conducted the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz, rendering efficient service in the landing of the American Army at that point.

In the year 1852, Commodore Perry was appointed to the command of the East India squadron, and in this post it became his duty to conduct the expedition to Japan. The ability with which he discharged this peculiarly delicate and important trust, and the complete success with which it was rewarded, are yet fresh in the recollection of the American people. His success opened the way for the English and Russian expeditions, and he has lived just long enough to hear that Japan has determined to to send an envoy to the great States of America and Europe—the crowning triumph of his admirably managed mission. Commodore Perry was nearly seventy years of age.

Special Notices.

THINK OF HOME.—The husband who, in his moments of relaxation from the cares of business, allows his thoughts to revert to his family circle is in a measure safe from the trials and temptations of the world. We regret to believe that there are few husbands who give a practical turn to such thoughts, else there would be a GROVER and BAKER Sewing Machine found in every well regulated family. None but those who have experienced the benefits conferred by the use of a GROVER and BAKER Machine, can realize its advantages.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

"Go to Dr. Keyser's," they say in Pittsburgh, to those who cough and are troubled with Lung Diseases, "his PECTORAL SYRUP will cure you." In like manner we say to our readers, go to Samuel Brown, Bedford and to the store of Colvin and Robison, Schellsburg and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup for fifty cents. It is cheaper than to run all winter with a cough, which before April sets in will have fastened upon your lungs, and become incurable. Try one bottle, and if that don't help you don't try any more, that's all.

MARRIED:

On the 23d day of February, by the Rev. E. Evans, Mr. William Potter, of Bedford County, Pa., and Miss S. J. Luellen, of Harrison county Ohio.

DIED:

In St. Clair Township on the 15th of February, Benj. Bowen, in his seventy-eighth year. "He is gathered home to his fathers as a shock of corn fully ripe." "This is the end of earth."

At Hopewell, on Saturday, the 6th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Georgia Frances, daughter of John and Mary Ann Foster, aged 10 months and 10 days.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	85	Eggs, per doz.	10 "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	50 "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

100 PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Laced Boots, a superior article at
mar12,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black Teas, Best Pearl Starch, &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S, for Cash or Produce.

A SUPERIOR article of Cloverseed for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court,

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata township, in said county, dec'd, to wit, John C. Riffle, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, wife of John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, wife of Thomas Mc'Culliff, residing in Somerset, now in Bedford county, Penn'a., Catharine, a minor, daughter of Catharine, dec'd, who has for her guardian *ad litem*, O. E. Shannon, Esq., residing in Bedford, and Margaret, wife of Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said co., on the 1st Monday, 3d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' court of Bedford county aforesaid, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff directed to serve same personally upon those heirs residing in the county, and by publication upon those residing without.

By the Court.

ATTEST— WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
March 12, 1858. Sheriff.

Office of the C. V. M. Pro. Company.
MARCH 2, 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an assesment of 6 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this Company in force on the 14th day of October last, except notes on original applications taken after the 15th day of August 1857, and all notes expiring or surrendered and not renewed between said dates, on each of which 3 per cent. is assessed.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their *pro rata* assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector of said county.

☞An abatement of 6 per cent. will be made for prompt payment—i. e. within 30 days from the date hereof. By order of the Board.

Mar 12, 1858. JOHN T. GREEN.
Secretary.

CHEAP SHOES.—a small lot, a little out of style, will be sold very low.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

STATEMENT

AND REPORT OF WM. F. MOORHEAD, STEWARD OF THE POOR, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TO THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

1857. DR.

To cash for flour, grain &c., from sundry persons for month of		January,	$101 37½
do.	do.	February,	136 99
do.	do.	March,	108 54
do.	do.	April,	63 02
do.	do.	May,	150 08
do.	do.	June,	199 64
do.	do.	July,	169 58
do.	do.	August,	305 21½
do.	do.	September,	233 92
do.	do.	October,	42 55
do.	do.	November,	47 10
do.	do.	December,	45 00
			$1605 00½
Check for balance on settlement,			62 00½
			$1663 01

CR.

By cash paid Mrs. Lysinger, for turkey,		25
do.	J. Mock, for hames	34
do.	Wm. Cessna, for butchering,	50
do.	J. De Armit, for lamp,	1 00
do.	John Amos, for corn,	1 00
do.	Mrs. Claar, on account,	2 00
do.	G. W. Mock, for goods	3 16
do.	H. Boor, for beef,	5 58
do.	Jacob Snyder, for apples,	50
do.	Jno. Snyder, for corn,	37 10
do.	F. D. Beegle, for goods,	13 83
do.	Sam'l Smith, for brooms,	3 87½
do.	John Amos, for straw,	30
do.	Barndollar & co., coffee,	22 13
do.	J. Keely, for toll,	1 50
do.	Jacob Snyder, for apples,	50
do.	S. Whetstone, for Flour,	18 00
do.	A. B. Cramer, mackerel,	11 00
do.	J. M. Shoemaker, herring,	4 50
do.	S. Davis, bringing pauper	1 50
do.	Rev E Butler, bal. on acc't.	62½
do.	A J Wisegarver, for straw,	3 50
do.	McCullough, for removing pauper to Philadelphia,	23 00
do.	W. Kiser, hat for pauper,	1 00
do.	Jas Smith, Esq., of Cumberland, for fees for securing land warrant of pauper,	25 00
do.	Jacob Mock, for sled,	6 00
do.	M. Stine, clothing pauper,	4 00
do.	Sam'l Amic, making fence,	8 15
do.	Pedlar, for wooden ware,	3 66
do.	L Agnew, bringing pauper,	1 00
do.	S. Shuck & Co., goods,	34 18
do.	G D Shuck, sow and pigs,	12 00
do.	Baltzer Dull, trimming fruit trees and grape vine,	3 25
do.	J. Shafer, for potatoes,	6 00
do.	W. Philips, do.	1 50
do.	C. Colfelt, for barley,	3 75
do.	E Easter, balance on acc't,	10 22
do.	J. Rea. Sr. molasses,	2 00
do.	Wm. Mellon, for potatoes,	15 00
do.	Hull, bringing pauper,	1 70
do.	Whetsel & Koonts, washing machine,	7 00
do.	C. Kiser, interest on money loaned,	12 00
do.	J Shafer, potatoes & straw,	4 25
do.	Harklerood, ditto	13 50
do.	Beggar woman,	50
do.	D Leader, making posts,	75
do.	A Ickes, altering pigs,	2 25
do.	Jno Schafer, for corn,	31 25
do.	F. D. Beegle, goods,	11 75
do.	A. R. Crane, for straw,	50
do.	Dan'l Leader, for work,	2 00
do.	Stahley, for beef,	2 24
do.	Hat for pauper,	75
do.	Dan'l Harshbarger, apples,	1 25
do.	J. Dicken, for bringing pauper,	1 00
do.	H. Moore, fees,	2 60
do.	John Schafer, for wheat,	55 00
do.	Groceries,	2 45
do.	H. Ickes, straw,	80
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 17
do.	Shearing sheep,	3 36
do.	J. Dunkle, lime,	1 00
do.	S. Davis, patent bee hive,	5 00
do.	J. Bolinger, brooms, &c.,	1 05
do.	A. Ritchey, bacon,	7 00
do.	J. M. Shoemaker, tobacco,	1 80
do.	D. Over, straw,	1 00
do.	S. Cook, mutton,	4 00
do.	H. Horn, corn,	15 00
do.	John Smith, nails,	5 00
do.	Geo. Lysinger,	50
do.	Expenses to Palo Alto,	3 20
do.	John Schafer, wheat,	70 00
do.	S. Cook, beef,	9 50
do.	De Charms Barclay, rye,	5 00
do.	S. Shuck & Co., fish,	5 00
do.	A. Ritchey, apple butter,	16 87½
do.	C. Naugle, beef,	4 56
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 50
do.	John Schafer, potatoes,	6 50
do.	One quarter salary.	90 00
do.	John Crist, mutton,	5 34
do.	Koonts, apple butter,	1 25
do.	W. T. Chapman,	1 25
do.	Wm. Mickle, beef,	1 20
do.	H. Schafer, wheat,	68 75
do.	John Schnebly, corn,	12 75
do.	John Schafer, apple butter,	7 56
do.	Groceries,	1 00
do.	J. Barley, mutton,	4 47
do.	Black & White, on acc't.	5 42
do.	Jos Mann, wheat,	12 50
do.	C. Ake, mutton,	5 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	1 69
do.	J. Oiler, work at race,	1 75
do.	Thos. Bruce, do.	56
do.	C. Stoner, wheat,	71 87½
do.	A. Imler, mutton,	4 50
do.	Sundries,	1 50
do.	A. Clark, wheat,	5 00
do.	Z. Schafer, wheat,	72 28
do.	Way pauper,	50
do.	Mrs. Claar, on account,	2 00
do.	J. D. Shuck, sheep,	38 00
do.	Casper Hand, wheat,	59 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	3 90
do.	P. H. Shires, repairing, windmill,	1 00
do.	C. Colfelt, corn	15 30
do.	John Schafer, Beef,	3 75
do.	C. Colfelt, rye,	12 50
do.	J. Wyant, bringing pauper,	4 50
do.	S. Defibaugh, beef,	2 65
do.	Philip Diehl, on account,	2 00
do.	Sundry persons, work at race,	9 98
do.	S. Cook, beef,	2 50
do.	G. W. Rupp, goods,	20 89
do.	Pedler, 3 pr. pantaloons for paupers,	5 50
do.	H. Defibaugh, work,	1 00
do.	Jno. Beeler, salt,	2 50
do.	Geo. Smith, wheat,	65 00
do.	Levi Whetstone, straw	50
do.	V. Steckman, beef,	4 60
do.	Dr. G W Anderson, wheat,	12 50
do.	Postage, &c.,	1 25
do.	J. Remby, mason work,	2 50
do.	J. Brideham, brick,	1 33
do.	Mrs. Croyle, wheat,	1 70
do.	A. B. Cramer, goods,	20 00
do.	Groceries,	1 25
do.	Isaac Mengle, jr. furniture,	2 00
do.	J. Schnably, apple butter,	1 25
do.	S. Amic, work,	1 00
do.	M. Lutz, carding wool	6 25
do.	2d quarter's salary,	90 00
do.	J. D. Shuck, on account,	4 06
do.	A R Crane, apple butter,	5 00
do.	Sol. Reimund, reparing,	1 00
do.	John Sansom, toll,	87½
do.	J G Hartley, apple butter,	5 50
do.	F Mench, straw,	1 90
do.	Dr. G W Anderson, wheat	4 20
do.	F. Mench, honey,	60
do.	R Kurtz, beef,	2 25
do.	S D Brode, work at mill,	36 00
do.	Expenses in hauling coal,	1 40
do.	Jacob Mock, cider and apple butter,	11 85
do.	Mrs. Crisman apple butter,	5 50
do.	Mrs. Croyle, buckwheat,	5 00
do.	W. Kiser, hats,	1 00
do.	Meloy, beef,	4 55
do.	Philip Gordon, turnips,	2 50
do.	Simon Cook, beef,	3 60
do.	Jacob Bolinger, groceries,	1 00
do.	Jacob Reed, on account,	20 00
do.	L Jamison, wheat,	67 50
do.	S Defibaugh, beef,	12 97
do.	Bal. at last settlement,	7 38
do.	L Jamison, on account,	3 25
do.	Dan'l Harshbarger, beef,	20 25
do.	A R Crane, apple butter,	8 75
do.	H Defibaugh, butchering,	3 00
do.	B Gates, for rails and work at race,	12 10
do.	J. Keely, toll,	2 15
do.	Sundry persons, marketing,	20 57½
		$1665 01

STATEMENT OF THE POOR HOUSE MILL, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TO THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

Amount of Toll, Grain brought in by the Mill, as per Monthly Reports.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwheat,	Mixture,
Jan'y & Feb'y,	64	23	3	4	
March,	53	26	3½	3½	
April,	29	51	13		76
May,	29	36	17	1	4
June,	42	15	18		
July,	22	17	5		
August,	32	15			
September,	52	30			
October,	48	9		19	
November,	42	13	5½	16	3
December,	72	22	5	20	
Am't toll grain	485	257	70½	62½	21

	wheat,	rye,
April 1st, am't of grain in mill,	143½	47
Bought of John Schafer,	150	"
" Catharine Ritchey,	93	"
" Jno. Snyder,	69	"
" Henry Schafer,	50	"
" Job Mann,	10	"
" Christian Stoner,	64	"
" Casper Hand,	44	9
" Zachariah Schafer,	58	"
" Alexander Clark,	5	"
" Mrs. Croyle,	10	"
" Michael Weisel,	48	"
" Jacob Dunkle,	53½	"
" Lawrence Jamison,	67½	"
" Raised on Farm,	41	"
Total Amount.	1391½	313

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash, and on accounts and for work done in repairs to Mill, House, &c.

	Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	B. wheat,	Mixture,
Amount used in Poor-House,	349		30½	35½	
Horse feed,		94			
Hog feed,		38	7		7
Sold, sundry per'ns,	192	151	28½	20	2
Sold in Flour,	800¼				
Remaining in mill,	50	30	4	7½	12
	1391½	313	70	62½	21

List of Paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported and buried by the Institution, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858.

1857.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males remaining.	Females remaining.
January	4	1					25	19
February,	4	2	1				25	20
March,	5	9		1	1		21	17
April,	5	4					21	18
May,	5	6		1		2	18	20
June	3	2	2				19	18
July,	3	3	1				20	17
August,	2	2					20	17
September,	4	4	2	1			21	15
October,	4						25	15
November,	7	1		1			28	17
December,	5	6		1			24	18
	51	40	6	5	1	2	267	211

Making an average of 40 per month, of whom 2 are colored. There are also 4 who are blind, 11 insane, 4 confined to bed. There were also 5 out door paupers, who are not included in the above funeral and other expenses, were also paid for 2 deceased paupers in the county who were unable to be brought to the Poor House. Bills were paid for boarding and medical attendance for paupers who were sick in different parts of the county—212 wayfaring paupers were provided with board, lodging, &c., of whom 129 were from Germany, 52 from Ireland, 12 from England, 5 from France, 2 from Sweden, and 12 were Americans.

STATEMENT of the produce of the farm and garden, from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 1st day of January, 1858.

41 bushels of wheat,
350 bushels of oats,
225 bushels ears of corn,
6 bushels of buckwheat,
380 bushels of potatoes,
14 bushels of onions,
2 bushels, small onions,
30 bushels of beets,
8 bushels of parsnips,
20 bushels of tomatoes,
4 bushels of beans,
14 tons of hay,
5 loads corn fodder,
1900 heads cabbage,
5 barrels crout,
1 barrel vinegar,
2 barrels pickled cucumbers,
210 pounds wool,
3087 pounds pork,
389 pounds lard,
3950 pounds beef,
209 pounds tallow,
629¼ pounds hides,
566 pounds veal,
166 pounds mutton,
7 calf skins,
3 sheep skins,
360 pounds butter.

LIVE STOCK ON FARM.

2 horses,	8 cows,
110 sheep,	2 brood sows,
16 shoats,	

FEED FOR STOCK.

11 tons hay, 40 bushels ears corn,
30 bushels oats, Lot of straw,

Articles manufactured in House by matron 36 shirts, 27 chemises, 25 pair mens' pants, 6 vests, 14 round jackets, 19 pair pillow cases, 24 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 2 sun bonaets, 21 sheets, 13 aprons, 14 women's sacks, 11 handkerchiefs, 3 feather ticks, 19 pair men's socks, 18 pair women's stockings, 1 quilted skirt, 5 shrouds, 17 barrels soft soap.

Amount of checks remaining unpaid up to January 1, 1858.		$1650 00
Amount due from collectors	$4957 02	
" due upon judgments,	80 00	
" due upon accounts,	150 00	
		5187 02
Amount due the Institution.		$537 02

We the Undersigned, Directors of the Poor & House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and Report of Wm. F. Moorhead, Steward of said Poor & House of Employment, from the 1st day of Jan. 1858—and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands & seals this 1st day of January, 1858. GEORGE ELDER
GEORGE SMOUSE

Attest G D SHUCK
THOMAS R. GETTYS Jr. Poor-Directors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Jacob Heitshew, late of Napier township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township—all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

DAVID HEITSHEW.
Feb. 12, 1858. Adm'r.

DR. H. JAMES'

EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,

(Alcoholic preparation from the leaves imported from Calcutta,)

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

PRICE, $2,00 PER BOTTLE.

☞None genuine without "Dr. H. James, 19 Grand St., Jersey City," blown in the bottle. For sale by ROBERT FYAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent.
Feb. 19, 1858.

Wanted.—$2000. by the County of Bedford, to meet the present demands against the Treasury. Application to be made immediately. WM. WHETSTONE,
H. J. BRUNER,
CAD. EVANS,
February 12, 1858. Commissioners.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT
REED AND MINNICH'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment of Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 26, 1858.

PLASTER.—In quantities to suit purchasers—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Feb. 19, 1858.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.
Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.
July 17, 1857.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Bedford, to the subscribers, residing in Monroe Township, as Executor of the last Will & Testament of James Shaw dec., and all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment & those having claims on said Estate will present them for settlement.

Jan. 28. 1858. Jeremiah Shaw }
Moses Shaw } Exrs.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

New Goods,
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

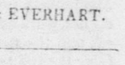
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
Oct. 16, 1857.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will pass over the whole route by

DAYLIGHT, and will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.
February, 12, 1858-tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.
Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to distribute the funds in the hands of David Stoler, administrator of John Stoler, late of Liberty township, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of John Mower, Esq., in Bedford borough, on Monday, the 15th day of March, next, at 10 o'clock, when and where all persons interested may attend.

WM. M. HALL,
Feb. 26, 1858. Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Hams, late of Southampton township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

WM. HAMS,
Administrator, residing in Southampton Township.
Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Baily, late of Londonderry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'r.
Feb. 26, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa., February 15th, 1858. ☞Persons call for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Allen James, 3	Cowden & Son, Messrs.
Anderson Jno.	Crooks Samuel,
Arnold H.	Dunkee Mary J Miss,
Amy Mary, Miss	Diehl Ann E Miss,
Boggs, Mrs.	Duncan Jos W
Bronaback William	Erisman Henry,
Baim George	Emerick Henry,
Bay James C	Elwood Elizabeth Miss,
Biddle Levi,	Freeman Noah,
Biddle Margaret,	Flickinger Joseph,
Biddle Jacob,	French Sarah Miss,
Brubecker M. Mrs.	Garnor David,
Barndollar Maggie Miss,	Grana Mary Miss,
Benner Caroline Miss,	Hottstetler Levi,
Banick George 2	Hill Isaac,
Boyd Thomas A	Horning Lewis,
Benner James,	Hill Joseph W
Branack Frederick	Hawly Reoand,
Breneman Levi,	Heileman Wainwright 4
Bowers John P.	Hall Jacob,
Bridenthall Henry,	Howe M John,
Clements Francis,	Herr John,
Cobb & Carlton Mess.	Hershman Simon,
Caney John,	Klumpf Carl, 2,
Churchhill Alva Miss,	Kumpp Charles,
Kelton H. H.	Ogborn Joel,
Kline Cenas,	Purdy & Son M. A.
Lanery Michal,	Petrikin Bruce R.
Lenocker Jacob,	Racebaum Frederick,
Latchaw Isaac K.	Reed James 2,
Leighmon P. F.	Robason Roth,
Landes D. N. Dr.	Ream E. D.
Lynn Sophia Mrs.	Ross William,
Miller Lidy Mrs.	Rolar Ellen,
Mitchell F. J.	Reed J. W.
Moag Gottlieb,	Russell William S.
Miller William,	Struck G. D.
Mills Jacob,	Sives Julia Ann,
Mecolbof Thomas	Swarts Eli,
Mitchell Algerda Miss,	Scott Alexander,
Mossman Beal A.	Stair Eleanor Miss,
Mullon Sarah J. Miss,	Seper J.
Milligan George,	Seely J. H.
Merreck Jno.	Tucker Josiah,
Mathers Charles,	Valentine Jessey,
McCoy John,	Vicel William,
McPherson Daniel,	
Weethel B. F.	Willoughby Charles,
Wilson Frank,	Walter Jno. H.
Wilson John,	Wales

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs; and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS &C.,

REMEMBER that Blymire & Hartley keep the best Machines of all descriptions, ever offered to the people of Bedford County. Their *Sausage Meat Cutters & Corn Shellers* are warranted, especially, and when not fully equaling the representation may be returned. Orders are solicited from this and adjoining counties.

Sept. 18, 1857.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS and Corn Mills.

☞ We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Bedford, December 19, 1856.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1858.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon's Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partner, James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers,"
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

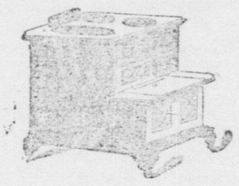
Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

BLYMIRE AND HARTLEY.

The undersigned respectfully invite attention to their new and elegant stock of Builders and Mechanics Hardware and Labor saving Machinery, and House furnishing goods. Their stock is largely selected with great care, and embraces every thing usually kept in similar establishments. Their stock is composed in part of the following, viz:

Cutlery of all descriptions.
Carpenter's tools.
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all discriptions,
And Builders Hardware in general,
Farmers, Hand and Sleigh Bells,
Skates for all the boys,
Iron and Steel of all Sizes,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Paints and oils,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Sausage Meat cutters, unsurpassed,
Sausage Stuffers,
Apple Parers,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Copper, brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Farmers Bags,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass and common Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

And 1000 other articles large and small, suited to the wants and fancies of all classes. In connection with the foregoing, Blmyire and Hartley have their



Department, in which they manufacture under the immediate supervision of Mr. Blymire, their excellent assortment of tin ware. We offer great inducements to country merchants by way of a large discount, very large stock, and excellent work, their assortment of stock embraces probably 20 diferent patterns of Cook and Heating Stoves selected from the choicest patterns of the best Foundries, in Philadelphia, Baltimore York and Pittsburgh, we ask especial atention, to this part of our stock by all wanting good warranted stoves.

We have on hand a few old fashioned stoves at reduced prices.

Berlin Stoves, $10,00 all sound.
Hathaway $10,00 to $15,00

Thankful to all who have patronized us with job work, we would inform them that we still attend with care and despatch to out door work, spouting and sheeting done at the lowest prices according to quality of the work. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated Victoria stove Blacking, which is cheaper and superior to any thing else ever used for this purpose. Russia and American stove Pipe and Fire boards constantly on hand and made to order, Whole Sale or retail. In short every thing in the tinning, stove and copper smith line. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Oct 16th. BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'

DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelphia.—"DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL."—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

100 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory."

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

REPORT

OF GEORGE BLYMIRE, TREASURER OF THE POOR HOUSE, AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY, IN ACCOUNT WITH SAID COUNTY, FROM THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, TILL THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1858.

DEBTOR.

To cash received from Collectors, as follows:

Wm. Carnell,	1855.	15 11
A. Snoden,	1854.	77 71
John L. Hill,	"	52 35
Levi Hordinger,	1855.	12 63
John Alstadt,	"	20 00
Robert Elder,	"	60 16
B. W. Garretson,	1856.	94 70½
T. W Horton,	"	52 31
Elias Gump,	"	122 00
Josiah Bruner,	"	70 00
Hugh Werts,	"	80 79
Wm. Gillespie,	"	38 75
David Cyphers,	"	43 00
Jacob Evans,	"	56 00
Jeremiah Akers,	"	80 00
John Sparks,	"	148 92
Daniel Tewell,	"	60 23
Henry Horn,	"	17 16
Simon Baird,	"	112 00
John Furry,	"	182 84
Jacob Smith,	1857.	161 00
Adam Barnhart,	"	32 71
Samuel James,	"	47 90
Henry Rose,	"	60 00
Noah Tipton,	"	96 09
Wm Carnell,	"	10 00
Abraham Morgan,	"	20 00
Wm Masters,	"	165 79
Daniel Horn,	"	10 09
Amos Ash,	"	33 00
Isaac W. Imler,	"	67 00
Henry S. Fluck,	"	95 00
Jacob Biddle, in full,	"	212 77
Elias Ritz, fines,		8 07
Esq. Longenecker, fines,		8 17
Esq. Evans, fines,		33
Sam'l Imler, monies of Frana Ling,		24 57
Balance due Treasurer,		30 78½
		$2479 68½

CREDIT.

Paid.		
David Walter, bringing pauper,	$	6 12½
John Long, bringing family,		27
Lewis Putt, bring pauper,		5
Christian Broadston, for coffin,		3
Francis C. Morgan, bringing pauper,		2
John McFurron, bringing pauper,		1 80
Wm. A. Mank, bringing pauper,		3 37½
Dr. H A Dorsey, medical services,		28
James Linn, his support,		11
Ling & Claar, Shoemaking,		7 62½
Archibald Blair, use of J. Simler,		20 00
Wm. Philips, for Corn,		25
Wm. Gebhart, for bull,		25
John Miller, shoemaking,		4 87½
D S Longenecker, justice fees,		2
Geo W Figard, sundry paupers,		16 98½
John Shaffet, for hog,		20
John Shaffer, for pork,		7 80
A B Cramer & Co. part of check,		29
Wm. Rogers, do		43 68
Thomas Mullenex, do		45
Directors of Poor of Huntingdon co.		39
Wm F Moorhead, one quarter's salary,		26
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		25 1
John Miller, Shoemaking,		7 75
Sam'l Brown, balance of salary,		14 40
Josiah Shuck, for sheep,		18
S. D. Broads, work at mill,		10 00
Jacob Snyder, for corn,		25
J. Barndollar, for lumber,		11 37½
B. W. Garretson, escapes,		17 33
A. B. Cramer, goods,		73 33
H. Moore, donation to Laben Johnson,		25
Rachael Claar, support out door pauper,		5
B. W. Garretson, judgment,		23 56
Wm. Ritchey, for boat,		8
Robert Kurtz, for beef,		6 94
Wm. Weisel, blacksmithing,		25 54
G. D. Trout, for colt and lumber,		54
David Ciphers, escapes,		20 62½
David Ciphers, error in duplicate,		24 54
Daniel Tewell, escapes,		3 76
John Ferry, do.		5 59
Wm. Carnell, do.		5 43
S. Sleigle, keeping out-door pauper,		20
T. R. Gettys, for services,		6
Sam'l Wink, escapes,		6 89
Jacob Mock, one bull,		18
John Bittinger, one bull		20
T R Gettys, salary & making duplicate		36 25
Isaac Wigfield, bringing pauper,		3 87½
Daniel Karns, bill for coffins,		21
Mrs. Exline, donation,		6 00
James F Lynn,		5
Wm. Spidle, blacksmithing,		5 05½
A. Snoden, bringing pauper,		4 80
A. Snoden, escapes,		8 06
Samuel Way, part of check,		50
S. H. Tate, do.		47 71
A. B. Cramer, do.		25
Alexander Defibaugh bill of goods,		72
M. Lutz, carding wool,		1 40
Wm. Boocher, supporting mother,		5 55
Wm. Bowles, removing pauper,		4 80
S H Tate, assignee of S D Gebhart,		9 72
John Dicken, bringing pauper,		12 00
Kelly & Dugdale, bill of goods,		12 56½
L. Jamison, balance on settlement,		23 46½
Dr. C. F. Oellig, services rendered,		12
S. Sigle, bringing out-door pauper,		20
M. Lutz, carding and fulling,		7
A. Richey, apple butter & apples,		20 50
S D Broads, work at mill,		10
Hugh B Wertz, escapes,		1 85
Mrs Exline donation,		5
Wm. F. Moorhead, quarter's salary,		70
Peter Miller, issuing orders,		1 70½
Jas. Lynn, keeping out-door pauper,		4
G. W. Rupp, bill of goods,		32 02
Levi Hardinger, escapes,		1 85
H. Nicodemus, Esq. bill or orders,		13
George Stucky, stone coal,		7 50
George Long, escapes,		5 71
Jas F. Lynn, keeping out door pauper		5
Robert Fyan, bill of goods,		30 69
Chas Alsip, rubber for smut machine,		15
G D Trout, 3 quarters salary,		15 00
Blymire & Hartly bill of goods,		48 12½
G. W. Rupp, do.		27 39
Job Mann, Esq., for corn,		50 00
Jeremiah Ackers, escapes,		7 26
Jacob Andrys, do.		9 17½
Archibald Blair, articles for paupers,		19 14
Jas. Fynn, support of out-door pauper,		4
David Mann, good at sale,		7 95½
S. Shuck & Co. part of check,		32 71
T W Horton exonerations,		34 42
Wm B Moorhead, 1st quarters salary,		70
Jas. Lynn support of out-door pauper,		15
Wm. Weisel, bill for work,		4 47
Jas. F Lynn, support of out door pauper,		4
T H Horton, coffin for W. Carey,		6
A B Cramer, store goods,		41 15
Wm Rogers, keeping out-door pauper,		65 59
M. McIlwaine, bringing pauper,		4 00
do do		2
John Arnold, bill of hardware,		34 24
Wm H Gellespie, exonerations,		5 69
Mrs. Exline keeping out-door pauper,		6 75
John Cavender, coffin and goods,		4 82
N. Lyons, bill of goods,		30
B W Garretson, commission,		13 78
Elwood Harmer, part of check,		50
T W Horton, exonerations,		34 42
Wm H. Gellespie, do		4 60
J B Hardman, do		2 60
Daniel Miller, do		4 59
Wm. Hull, do		10 44½
Dominick Furmire, boarding,		20
T B Miller's estate, for Harmer,		34 85
Levi Hardinger, his commission,		7 28
Wm. Carnell, do		5 06
Robert Elder, do		21 70
Hugh Wertz, do		5 59
Daniel Tewell, do		5 32
John Sparks, do		12 66
Interest paid on checks,		124 38
Uncurrent funds,		4 50
Due Treasurer at last settlement,		62
Treasurers salary,		40
Auditors and Clerks salary,		20
Whole amount,		$2479 68½

STATEMENT of monies due to Bedford county Poor House, on the 1st day of January 1858, from Collectors, as follows:

Jacob Corle, Union township,	1854.	$38 01
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry,		153 07
P H Shires, Bedford borough,	1855.	24 64½
John Alstadt, St, Clair,	"	42 87
Robert Elder, M. Woodberry,	"	18 05
Elias Gump, Colerain,	1856.	38 53
Josiah Bruner, C. Valley,	"	173 97
John Dasher, Hopewell,	"	127 07
Wm. Gellespie, Juniata,	"	2 81
David Cyphers, Liberty,	"	54 19
Jacob Evans, Londonderry,	"	28 89
Jeremiah Ackers, Monroe,	"	14 89
Samuel Wink, E. Providence,	"	68 75
Henry Egolph, Napier,	"	114 25
Henry Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	1 44
Simon Baird, M. Woodberry,	"	131 12
John Furry, S. Woodberry,	"	69 19
Jacob Smith, B. borough,	1857.	110 85
Adam Barnhart, B. township,	"	404 92
John A. Osborn, Broad Top,	"	255 20
Samuel James, Colerain,	"	224 99
Henry Rose, C. Valley,	"	181 95
Jon. Feightner, Harrison,	"	113 42
Alexander Davis, Hopewell,	"	152 53
Nathan Hurley, Juniata,	"	115 99½
John B Zook, Liberty,	"	96 04
Noah Tipton, Londonderry,	"	91 55
Wm. Carnell, Monroe,	"	198 31
Philip Cuppet, Napier,	"	136 12
Abm. Morgan, E. Providence,	"	168 67
Wm. Masters, W. Providence,	"	96 10
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg bor.	"	40 71
James Smith, St. Clair,	"	423 19
Amos Smith, Southampton,	"	79 24
Isaac W. Imler, Union,	"	91 60
Simon Baird M. Woodberry,	"	499 05
Henry S. Fluck. S. Woodberry,	"	259 63
Thomas Horton, Broad Top,	"	91 55
John King, judgment,		94 61
John L. Hill, do.		39 85
Abm. Snoden, do.		5 00
		$4872 82

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

NEW

Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Eugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

Broad Top Coal,

From the Riddlesburg Colliery.

THE subscribers are now engaged in shipping coal from the celebrated Riddlesburg Bank, by railroad to Hopewell, at as low prices as can be furnished by any other persons in the country.

Persons desiring a good article will find it to their advantage to call on them, or their agent, F. M. Smith, at Hopewell.

OSBOURNE & CRESSWELL.

Dec. 11, 1857.—3m.

Notice

To the Citizens of Bedford County.

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to Job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.

June 12, 1857.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1851 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends. The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery of this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.

Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say, that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at Public auction on Friday, the 19th day of March, next, at the late residence of Charles Weight, late of West Providence Township, dec'd, the following Real Estate, to it:

A tract of Land containing one hundred and four acres more or less; situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining Lands of Andrew Mortimore, Frederick Feight, John Morris and Godfrey Mench with a good frame house, two story high, a log house one and half stories, Smoke house and other out buildings, apple orchard, about eighty acres cleared, part meadow good Spring of never failing water thereon. This property is about three miles South of Bloody Run—attendance will be given and Terms made known on day of sale by JEREMIAH WEIGHT,
SIMON KARNS,
Ex'rs of CHARLES WEIGHT dec'd.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Roshes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

'Short Settlements make long Friends.'

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage which we have received from the public during our partnership—we respectfully announce to all whom it may concern, that the now existing partnership between us will soon be dissolved by mutual consent, and we earnestly desire all persons having accounts with us to settle the same immediately—and those against whom we hold notes now due, will please lift the same BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

Jan 15, 1858.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community gener